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McG

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THE DYING CHILD.—BY MRS. C. E. DA PONTE.

Ah, yes, the spirit's glow is gone,
Passed from that face away,
The flush of childhood and of health
Fled with thy slow decay.
No more the song of joy is heard,
From that low mournful voice,
No more bright days of gladness come,
Thou canst not now rejoice.

Ah, yes, the spirit's glow is gone,—
What mortal hand can now
Recall the brightness to that eye,
The color to that brow!
'Tis all in vain; no human power
I feel at last can save,
Flower of sweet loveliness, 'tis thou
Art mingled for the grave.

And I' what dreams I had for thee
Of life, and future years,
Without a shadow in their course,
Of grief's destroying tears!
Thoughts, dreams, and visions, what are they!
Fond mockeries of the brain,
Hopes, o'er whose momentary light,
The heart must weep in vain!

Pale child, I dare not number o'er
Thy days of pain and grief,
How long, how patiently they rolce
Imploring, sought relief,—
How many watching hours were thine,
Mid loneliness and fears,
With only God and me to mark
Thy agony and tears!

And now the spirit's glow is gone,
Forever from that face,
As 'mid the wreck of loveliness,
The lines of death I trace;
For life is ebbing fast from thee,
My sad and gentle child,
Alas the blighted blossom fails
Ere summer skies have smiled.

'Twill be a weary hour, I know,
When these last words are said,
And silently and coldly falls
The earth upon thy bed!
When rude and careless men have borne
Thy coffin from my sight—
I could not see them shut thee from
This world of sun and light!

I bury thee! how strangely falls
That word upon my heart!
How shall I bear the hour at last,
My child, when we must part!
I cannot tell—I dare not think,—
Nor weep,—nor even pray;
My God, who strikes this bitter blow,
Support me through that day!

[Extract from the Remarks of MR. DUNCAN of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Dec. 17, 1837.]

The member [Mr. Wise,] has amused us with some fine sayings and sweet stories in favor, in approbation, and in confidence of the *dear* people, and in confirmation of their capacity for self government. When did the member acquire the *late* confidence in the wisdom of the people, so at war with every principle of the party to which he belongs? Will the member be so good as to favor us with his experience that has brought about this wonderful conversion, by which he is brought to worship at the shrine of the people's wisdom? Was it by the glorious triumph of popular suffrage and the Constitution over corruption, coalition and bribery in 1828, when the people, in their patriotism, their strength and their majesty, crushed at one blow the midnight workers of the political iniquity by which they were defrauded of the Chief Magistrate of their choice, by the election of Andrew Jackson, and by which the violated Constitution was restored, and the right of suffrage secured? Was it then that he formed his attachments for the *dear* people, and his confidence in their wisdom and integrity? Or was it in 1832, when the same people elected the same distinguished individual to the same distinguished office, which is the highest in their gift, and the highest that man can hold, and that too, in gratitude for prostrating a faithless institution, that the gentleman is now sustaining to the utmost of his ability, in defiance of the thrice expressed will of the same people, to whose wisdom he is singing hosannas? Or was it in 1834, the memorable *panic* era? This was a time that tried men's souls; corruption and bribery walked naked, shameless, and fearless, in the highways. The wealth of the aristocracy was spread over the land, to the corruption of every man, and every institution. The newspaper presses were bought in the public market, and in open day, and bribed at midnight in secret corners. The doubting were made to tremble, and the firm to fear, but still the democracy stood fast; they rallied to the standard of the man that never deserted them in their country's greatest perils. The constitution was sacred, and the Constitution was sound. Was it then, I ask, that the member in confidence, and in gratitude, throwed himself into the arms of the people, and embraced their faith?

The President in conformity with the duties he owed to his country, and the solemn oath he had taken to execute the laws, and to administer the Government according to the best of his skill and ability, regarded it as an imperious duty to remove the deposites of the public money from a faithless, worthless, dangerous, and unconstitutional institution, that has been vetoed by the people, and by the exercise of this duty had drawn upon his devoted head the concentrated wrath and indignation of the United States Bank, and the aristocracy of the country; but the old soldier who new no interest except that of his common country, met the storm and triumphed, for he was on the side of justice and the people. I ask, was it then the member enrolled himself on the side of the people? or was it the little, petty, short lived *Whig* victories of 1837 that have removed the scales from his eyes, and brought him to a sense of the power, the wisdom, and the justice of the people.

The member seems apt at calling names, and with others of his party colleagues, at preferring charges against the Democracy of Executive influence, vassalage and corruption. The charges seem to be as common as the ordinary day business of this House. I think, sir, charges of this kind come from the Opposition in bad taste and worse time. A party who, (with many honorable exceptions, I am happy to say) live, move, and have their political being, and daily support, by and from the banks. No southern slave whose bodage is absolute and unconditional, is more under the dominion of his master than hundreds and thousands of that party, (who, by their representatives, are daily making these charges against the Democracy and their representatives,) under the control and direction of the banks. Look, sir, at their newspaper presses; how far have they fallen from the holy purposes for which they were originally invented and established! In place of being the medium through which virtue, science, and general intelligence is to flow in the public mind, they have become the receptacles of all that is abominable in slander and vile in detraction. Their columns have become the filthy sewers and polluted sluices, through which there is no slander too base, or falsehood too malignant or poisonous, to pass to the destruction of morals and the peace of society.

The virtuous and the patriotic find no advocates in them. The warrior and the statesman, whose lives have been worn down in the service of their country's highest interest, are alike the subjects of their abuse and detraction. And look, sir, at the swarms of letter-writers, who annoy you at every step and every corner, who, like lank, lounging, hungry, dogs, that lean upon the gate posts, and yelp and howl around the Capitol, and feed upon the crumbs that fall from the tables of those who are themselves the subjects of bank corruption and Federal bribery. I say such charges come in bad taste from such a party. The Democracy are emphatically the Freemen of this country—They depend not on banks nor on the smiles of the Aristocracy for their maintenance. They depend upon their sweat, their toil, the fields that they have cleared with their own hands, and the rains of Heaven, for all they have and all they wish.

But the member calls names. He has denounced the whole Democratic party, with a bitterness and vindictiveness I hope unworthy of his heart, as *Loco Focos*. I am unacquainted with the meaning of the term *Loco Foco*—it is a tongue unknown to me. If the term is political in its signification, and is expressive of a love of liberty, a regard for the support and litteral construction of the Constitution, a disposition to support our free institutions, and an unyielding hostility to a national bank, to odious political distinctions, unconstitutional monopolies, and exclusive and dangerous privileges for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many, than I am a *Loco Foco*, and I am proud of the name. I hope I shall never abuse or disgrace it. But I am now going to tell *you*, sir, another thing I *dare* do. I *dare* pronounce any man on this floor or elsewhere, a base LIAR and a reckless SCOUNDREL, who dare denounce me a Loco Foco, and attach thereto any other *political meaning* than that which I have just described.

The member pronounces the President a *vile demagogue*. I have heard this member before denounce the President and all his cabinet, as *knaves* and *fools*. But why is the President denounced as a *vile* demagogue. I suppose it is because he holds the true Democratic doctrine in his message, that "the voice of the people is the supreme law of the land;" and because he pledges himself to give to the measures adopted by Congress hearty co-operation, to the fullest extent which his views of the Constitution and his sense of duty will permit.

Mr Chairman, I think there can be no better evidence that a man is a *vile* demagogue himself, than to hear him perpetually denouncing other statesmen and politicians without discrimination, as *vile demagogues*, who are opposed to him in politics.

The world has never been clear of demagogues since the formation of Government.—Egypt, in her first Government, had her demagogues. Cyrus came near being destroyed by a demagogue. Darius fraudulently ascended the throne of Persia by the intrigues of a demagogue. Carthage had her demagogues, as the unhappy fate and misfortunes of the brave Hannibal, who subdued the Alps, conquered on the plains of Italy, and carried the Carthagenian arms to the gates of Rome, and the downfall of the government, and the destruction of her city, will bear testimony. Greece had her demagogues, as the persecution and death of her good, wise, and just Socrates will bear evidence. Rome had her demagogues; and the United States have their demagogues.

If there is any one abominable thing on the face of the earth *more* abominable than another, it is a *vile* demagogue. Kingdoms have been prostrated, empires have been dissolved, and Republics have been subverted by demagogues The greatest, the wisest, and the most virtuous men that ever adorned the human family have been brought to poverty, persecution and death by vile demagogues. There is no man who now moulders with the dead, who was more slandered and traduced than has been the statesman, the patriot, and the philosopher of *Monticello*, by the vile demagogues of the same party to which the member belongs. There is no man who mingles with the living, who has been more traduced and vilified, by *vile* demagogues of the same party, than has been the weather bleached patriot of the *Hermitage*, who only lives to link the living with the dead and to tell the stories of the Revolution, and the sufferings, hardships, and privations of our fathers, with a warm heart, and with living lips. Can Mr Van Buren then expect to escape the slander and detraction of vile demagogues? When he does he must know he has lost favor with his God and his country. Reward awaits virtue and merit. This is a divine promise.

The names of those statesmen and patriots, when all now living will be mingling with the brightest page of American history, will still live in the grateful remembrances of their countrymen, while the names of the vile demagogues who have traduced them, and are now slandering them, will be consigned to the rubbish of a corner, or only be seen in the poluted columns of a bought or bribed and a corrupted newspaper.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

We understand that at a meeting of delegates from the several Banks in Augusta held on the 10th ult. to consider the expediency of breaking off from the Suffolk System, and to determine upon an early resumption of specie payments, it was voted to invite the banks in favor of such resumption which were represented in the convention held at Hallowell in May last to meet them in convention by delegates at Williams and McCabb's office in Augusta on Tuesday the sixth day of February next at 2 o'clock P. M. to consider and determine upon the subjects before named, and to consider the propriety of calling a general convention of the Banks in the State to consult upon the expediency of immediately terminating the Suffolk system and redeeming their Bills at their own Counters.

We rejoice that the banks of this town (than which there are none in the country more sound) have determined upon this course—it is the course which is honorable and just, and as we think, expedient, both for the banks and the public. We trust that the other banks of the County, and the State, will co-operate with them. There is no disposition, any where among the people of this State, to crowd those banks who are disposed to conduct honorably and fulfil their obligations to the public. And the sooner the sound and well disposed banks separate themselves from the rotten ones, who are leaded together in opposition to resumption, the better will it be with them. Such separation is not only necessary to secure them loss, but it would justly entitle them to a generous support from the people—a support which the latter will not withhold, any more than they will withhold censure and punishment from the non-resuming banks.

It gives us great pleasure to learn, also, that the feeling of our Banks is decidedly against *any issue of small bills*; and that there is scarcely a stockholder, of whatever political party, who does not regard that law as one of the most efficient causes of the good condition of the banks in this State, and a rigid adherence to the policy of suppressing the small bill circulation as a measure of the first importance to the security of the banks themselves, as well as to the stability of the currency. The sound banks, every where, are fast becoming converts to the same opinion. Augusta Age.

The "*Association*" of the Boston Banks is, so far as the protection of the community is concerned, the greatest *humbug* of the age. It is, in point of fact, a damage to the community inasmuch as it has given a credit to the bills of the associated Banks, which they would not, perhaps, have had to the same extent. When the Association finds one of its members to be unsafe, it unceremoniously votes it out, cries down its credit, and in a single day reduces the value of its bills forty, fifty, or sixty per cent., as the case may be. We presume the bills of the Commonwealth Bank, notwithstanding its corruption, are in reality woth just as much as those issued by some of the "*Associate Banks*," and that when the latter turned the former over to be buffitted, it was very much like Satan's rebuking sin.—Eastern Argus.

An amendment making the entire property of the stockholders of Banks liable for debts of those institutions, has been adopted by the Ohio Assembly, by a vote of 41 to 28, as an appendage to Mr. Helley's Corporation Bill.—Only six federalists are among the Ayes.—[Argus.]

THE SECOND FEDERAL DYNASTY.

The Kennebec Journal is nervously anxious in relation to the striking resemblance which has existed, thus far, between the Huntoon and Kent Dynastys. We do not blame the editor. Children of the same fathers usually bear the same name; and when they look alike, sustain the same reputation. The editor himself seems to be aware of this probable, we might say, inevitable, identity of reputation; and as a *dernier resort*, a sort of desperate expedient, sets himself to work to prove that the Huntoon Dynasty was a reputable one! He says, "there is no serious charge against Gov. Huntoon's administration except that he did not appoint Jaskson men to office," and that it was "the position of national affairs, and not any thing that Gov. Huntoon did, or neglected to do, which elected Gov. Smith!" Was this *tribute to the Huntoon Dynasty* required, at the hands of "the official," by the numerous members of that Dynasty who are the pillars of the present?

We must leave the editor to labor in his Quixotic enterpise. "Whom the Gods will to destroy, they first make mad." We will not incur the guilt, or the folly, of interfering with their decrees.—Augusta Age.

HOSPITALITY.

Ye are welcome here to stay, all night wi' me,
And tak sic bed and board as I can gi'e.

The open and confiding kindness in which hospitality originates, forms one of the best traits of character. A hearty welcome cannot proceed from a bosom which harbors suspicion, or any of the more sordid feelings of fallen humanity. When we are informed that the people of a country are hospitable, we are ready to believe them brave and noble, and place in the catalogue of their national virtues, the love of liberty, with freedom from selfish prejudices.

The wanderer in a distant land, when he meets a kind reception, is agreeably reminded of his home. The open smile of the generous entertainer awakens a thousand recollections of domestic endearment, and while he observes the sepulous preparations of his hostess and hears the artless prattle of her little ones, he feels his heart warmed with the tenderest associations of his own fireside. All the time he rests beneath the hospitable roof, he seems transported to his native land; and he resumes his way, invoking heaven's blessings on the stranger's benefactor.

The manners of ancient chivalry, characterised as they are by nobleness, present scarcely a more engaging trait than that which we observe in a liberal discharge of the rites of hospitality. The knight hardly awakens a warmer interest while he is entering the lists in behalf of suffering innocence, than when he welcomes a stranger knight to his castle, and gives him the place of honor at his board, crowns the massy goblet for his refreshment, or wakes the song of the minstrel for his delight.

There is, somehow, a sort of charm spread over the character of the anchorite. Even while we pity his error, we regard his deep devotion with scarcely less of reverence, than was felt by the hind who resorted to his cell to ask the holy man for a benison. But we should have the pleasure, with which we read his "short and simple annals," greatly diminished, did we not occasionally find him welcoming the benighted pilgrim' or gladly imparting his homely cheer to the errant warrior.

Religion is not forgetful of the law of kindness to strangers, and scarcely ever appears more lovely than when, as a motive to its observance, she reminds her votaries that patiriarchs of old were thus enabled to hold high converse with superior spirits.—[Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.]

TO THE YOUNG FARMER.

Every age demands a greater degree of mental culture, than the one which preceded it; and it behooves you to qualify yourselves for that which now dawns upon your mental vision. The more you learn to depend upon yourselves the more you will find developed capacities and energies, of which you are yet unconscious of possessing—the more likely you will be to prosper in life. The sapling which is sheltered by the towering pine, or wide-spreading oak, is neither so strong nor so graceful, as that which grows up without shelter, and acquires strength and solidity from the buffetings of the winds and storms. The plant that is nurtured in the shade is not so beautful—its blossoms are not so fragrant nor its fruit so rich, as the form, the flower and the fruit of that which grows in the glare of solar light.

The culture of the mind should engage your serious attention, that you may sooner profit by its counsels and its powers. Mind is the great master power, which instructs, guides and abridges human labor—the grand source of intellectual pleasure—a faculty which distinguishes man from the brute, and which, as it is more or less cultivated, marks the gradations in civilized society. Say not that you have no leisure for this, that your time is engrossed in providing for your animal wants. Franklin found time to bestow upon his mind, high and useful culture, amid the cares and labors of an active mechanic's life. The hours that the avocations of the farm allow to study, amount, in the aggregate of early life, to months and to years.—Knowledge is power; it is wealth; it is respectability; it is happiness, it endures with life. The mind may be likened to the soil.—Both are given to be improved; and the measures of our enjoyments, and the welfare of society, depend upon the good or bad culture we bestow upon them. Indolence may be compared to the coarse marsh plants, which feed upon the soil and taint the air, without yielding any thing comely or useful in return, for man or beast;—intemperance, to broken down fences, which permit beasts to enter and consume the earnings of industry, and beggar the offspring of the owner;—litigation, to the thorns and thistles, which rob the soil of its fertility, and mar the beauty of the landscape.—While, on the other hand, the faithful application of knowledge to the useful purposes of life, may be likened to the draining and manuring, which give fertility to the soil; the good habits which we establish, to the good culture bestowed by the husbandman—indicative alike of cheerfulness and plenty;—and the embellishments of the mind in literature, science and taste, to the gardens and grounds, abounding in all that is grateful to the senses, which should surround and adorn our rural dwellings, and beautify the country.

You have chosen an employment. Devote to it your best powers, till you have become master of the art, or of such branches of it as you design to follow—and until you have acquired so much of the science—knowledge of the why and the wherefore—of the great laws of nature, upon which good husbandry is based, as shall enable you to conduct your operations with your judgment and succes. "Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity, will fall short of it." So the adage teaches, and so is the response of experience.

Persecution of the Jews in Rome.—A herald from the Roman Government goes to the quarter of the Jews eight and forty hours before the commencement of the Carnival, and orders them to leave Rome in four and twenty hours. The Jews send three of their Rabbi to the authorities, to ask if any thing can be done, on their part, to revoke the mandate. They are told to try. The three Rabbi then go to the Palazzo de' Conservatori, in the Capitol, where they are received by three of the Conservatori to hear their proposals. The Rabbi present to them, kneeling, a large nosegay of flowers, in which is enclosed a draft for the sum appointed as a tribute. The chief Conservator takes it and tells them they shall hear further about it, and dismisses them with the word "Andat," accompanied by a kick with his foot. The Conservatori then carry the Jews' nosegay to the chief Senator of Rome, before whom the deputation is next summoned. He signifies to the Rabbi that their proposals are accepted, and that the Jews will be permitted to remain in Rome another year. They are then dismissed; the chief Senator orders the great bell of the Capitol to be rung, to announce that the Carnival has begun; and parades the Corso and other principal streets of the City in his carriage of state, accompanied by the Conservator, and the other chief officers of Rome. The Jews, in addition to this tribute, are required to pay for all the flags used in the horse races in the Carnival, and also to furnish money for the prizes which are given; these prizes being as an exemption from the indignities to which they were formerly exposed, when they were compelled to run through the Corso, on the first day of the Carnival, for the amusement of the people, who assailed them with every kind of offensive missile in the most barbarous manner. So late as to the period of the French dominion, when this ceremony of the humiliation of the Jews was performed, the chief Conservator used to place his foot upon the neck of the chief Rabbin, who was obliged to prostrate himself before him; and then, when the Conservator uttered the word "Andat," he spurned away the Rabbin with a kick. The French abolished the whole ceremony, but Pius VII. was obliged on his return, to restore it, though with great reluctance; but he caused the ignominious practic of placing the foot upon the Rabbin's neck to be abolished. Recent arrangements have also led to the discontinuance of the kick of dismissal; and when I witnessed the ceremony, it was no longer given. Let us hope that succeeding years will see the whole ceremony abolished, and that the time for the persecution of this devoted race is fast drawing to a close.—*Conversation on Nature and Art.*

useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

From the Eastern Argus.

THE SMALL BILL LAW.

The Gazette, as might be expected, is out in favor of the *repeal* of the small bill law—a *suspension*, it says, will not answer the purpose.—This depends altogether *upon what that purpose is.* If it be to fasten on the State, permanently, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHERISHED POLICY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY, AN ENTIRE CURRENCY OF PAPER—or if it be the consummation of a FEDERAL PARTY TRIUMPH—then, indeed, will a *suspension* fall short of its accomplishment. But if, on the other hand, the object to be gained is to drive out the small bills of Banks in other States—to relieve the community—and aid the Maine Banks to resume specie payments—a *suspension* is all that is required, and will have all the good, without any of the bad, effects of a *repeal.*

The Gazette argues that because the Banks in this State are safer than those of other States the law should be *repealed*—and professes to be stupid enough not to discover that our own Institutions can just as well furnish small bills under a suspension, as under a repeal—the only difference in the world, is that a *suspension* would *limit their right to issue such bills to the time required by the interests of the community,* while a repeal would fix *a permanent small note circulation upon the State.* Previous to the suspension, the amount of small bills in the State was rapidly decreasing, and we were fast vering towards that kind of currency which it should be the first object of every good government to secure to the people—A CURRENCY NOT LIABLE TO BE DEPRESSED OR DESTROYED THE FLUCTUATIONS OF TRADE—A CURRENCY BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE MONIED INTEREST— an interest which, with an exclusive paper currency, SUCH AS THE FEDERAL PARTY ADVOCATES, *would hold in its hands the power to raise or depress, at will, the value of the property and labor of every man in the community.* Soon after the Banks resume, the financial affairs of the State will be in a situation to commence again the good work of substituting gold and silver for small bills—and every man who opposes that work opposes the true interests of the community at large. We do not wonder at the efforts of the federalits to fasten an exclusive paper currency on the country—for such a currency would give them, through their monied men, a power little short of supreme over the interests of their more humble fellow citizens.

The evils of such a paper system were very graphically portrayed by DANIEL WEBSTER, in 1832, when he said:—

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions *to fertalize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.* Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and *the robberies committed by a depreciated paper.* Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by government."—DANIEL WEBSTER, 1832.

This paper system, so eloquently denounced by Mr Webster in 1832, is now, (as in point of fact it always has been,) one of the darling measures of the federal party—whose presses and orators have denounced with unceasing industry the policy of such a currency as would secure to labor its just rights—such a currency as the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, had they been faithfully seconded, would long ere this have furnished for the people.

The Gazette intimates that if a suspension only should be agreed on, the Banks would not go the expense of engraving plates and printing bills for the slight benefit which they would derive from a temporary circulation, and that, *therefore, a repeal* should be passed! It is a sufficient answer to this suggestion to say, that the deliberations of the Legislature are for the benefit of the *People,* and not *the Banks.* But the Gazette need not have the least uneasiness on this point, for we can assure it that many of the Banks have so far "*taken time by the forelop,*" as to have already had their bills printed, *and not only printed, but signed,* and in every respect ready to be instantaneously put in circulation.

As to the action of the Senate upon the Bill from the House, we have no fears. We venture to assure our readers, as we did in relation to the Report on the Gubernatorial votes, *that it will never pass that body*—nay, more, we do not believe there is a single democratic Senator who would give it his vote. The Gazette will find that there are men in that body who are not afraid to "*take the responsibility*" of defeating the party measures of the unprincipled demagogues and political knaves, *(we mean all we say,)* who make up the majority in the House—who have been brought into power by mere accident, and will be thrust out by the people with hearty good will. That majority can, it is true, by the aid of brute force, trample upon the minority—they are prevented from doing so by any sense of decency or justice—but when they have done that, they are powerless—they have reached a barrier which they cannot surmount—the majority of the Senate stand like a wall of adamant between them and the fruition of their hopes. If we thought there was a single Senator who doubted, we would conjure him to stand firm, and to trust to the people for support—but there are none such—not a man on whose fidelity we would not be willing to stake our life.

The manner in which the repeal was forced through the House would be deeply, unutterably disgraceful to a respectable majority, and may be said to be discreditable even to those who now hold the reins of power in that body. It is eminently characteristic of the federal majority that all measures of a party character are to be driven through the House by main strength—no opportunity is to be allowed for discussion—none for examination—*upon such occasions* those who, at other times, occupy hours in sleeping away the effects of the previous night's debauch, talk pathetically of wasting the people's time and money, if an hour be asked to examine and mature those measures which are connected with their vital interests. When a party triumph is at stake is not the time for them to listen to reason—reason had no hand in bringing the majority into power, and why should that majority permit reason to interfere with its edicts? Let the federalists go on—"*whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad*"—another year will purge the House of the intolerant majority which now disgraces it.

The Small Bill Law.—The people of this State are indebted to the small bill law, to a great extent, for the present good condition of their Banks. Had not these institutions been prohibited issuing small bills they would have supplied the channels filled by other States, as well as the additional demand which was checked by the specie which flowed in here under the provisions of that law. Consequently, at the time when the suspension took place they would have had a circulation from six to eight hundred thousand dollars larger then they actually did have when that untoward event occurred, and their ability to make good their promises would have been impaired to that extent. There is now no State in the union whose Banks are in a better condition, than those of Maine, and none, probably, whose Banks are in a worse condition than those of Massachusetts which enjoyed the principal part of the small note circulation in this State. These are facts worthy of consideration.—Eastern Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

A CAUSE FOR REFLECTION.

We perceive, in one our exchange papers, and article in which the untoward result of the last election in New York is attributed, to a very considerable degree, to the apathy and indifference of the democratic press. The same may, with considerable truth be said of the last election in this state, with the addition of a want of entire harmony among the republican presses, and a neglect on the part of their friends to give them such a circulation as they are entitled to, and might easily enjoy. In view of the next election, and of the tremendous struggle which is to precede it, the democratic press, and the friends of that press, must each perform their respective duties with great industry and fidelity, if they would secure that glorious victory which is within their grasp. The "*sentinels upon watchtowers of liberty*" must not sleep on their posts, but improve every moment in exposing the erros and inconsistencies of the federal party, and in enforcing upon their readers the importance to the general welfare of the people of the predominance of true democratic principles. While doing this, their hands must be strengthened by the friends of those principles, who will do well to remember that it can do no good *to print the truth unless it be circulated,* and put into the hands of those who may profit by its reading. Double the circulation of the democratic papers within three months and the most implicit confidence on five thousand majority in September, if that democracy be but united. We have an abundance of strength—there are as many democrats in the state as at any previous period—and all that is necessary is, to bring them unitedly to the polls—To secure this end, the importance of the crisis must be brought home to them in all its stern reality—and the innumerable misrepresentations with which the federalists are flooding the state, *must be met and disproved wherever they reach*—democratic truth must be made to tread close upon the heel of federal falsehood—and the *time and money* which the federalists boast of having at their command in unstined profusion, must be offset by facts and arguments addressed to the understandings of an intelligent people. For the next seven months let us all *make politics a business,* and improve every opportunity which presents itself of infusing energy and a spirit of conciliation and compromise into the ranks of the party. We must overlook *men,* in the great struggle for *principles,* on which we have just entered; and burying in oblivion all divisions and heartburnings, come up to the noble work with one mind and one spirit, and with a settled determination to rescue the state from federal bondage, and establish on a firm basis the ascendancy of the c use of liberty and equal rights.

Extract of a letter from Bangor.

February has already commenced its reign of ice and frost, and our streets are almost naked for want of snow. The little sleighing we had a few days ago has taken its flight, and the visits of our country friends are few and far between. The interests of the country as well as city are suffering for want of snow.—The ten thousand laborers and three or four thousand teams of oxen and horses in Penobscot are scarcely doing the labor of a fourth part of the number two years ago.

We have, however, one favorable indication of plenty—the agents of the flour speculators in Boston and New York, residing in this vicinity, I am informed, have received orders to suspend their purchases of wheat, as the recent fall of flour in the southern and western markets will not warrant an extension of the business. Of course we shall have plenty of the best of domestic flour for our own consumption, and so far may did defiance to the insatiable monster, *speculation.*—Eastern Argus.

The New Jersey Senate were so anxious to adopt a bill received form the lower branch, authorizing the issuing of small notes, that they dispensed with their rules, and were going ahead like a locomotive, when, alas! the Clerk said he could n't find the bill. Having searched his table, drawer, and that, the Senate was obliged to adjourn over to the next morning, in order to give him an opportunity of examine the pockets of his other trowsers.

[Boston Post.]

The same indecent haste was manifested by House of Representatives in this State, on the same subject. In the hurry of the majority to force through a bill which they *supposed* to be a *repeal* of the law prohibiting the emission and circulation of small bills, they came within an ace of passing a bill to *revive* and *re enact* a law for that purpose, passed in 1835. It was by the merest accident that they discovered their blunder and managed to correct it. Even now the bill, which is to be taken, we supposed, as the result of the collected wisdom of the federal party, aided by good fortune in discoveing *one* blunder, contains another, which if the bill were passed into a law, would operate to defeat the principal object contended for by its advocates and authors. We hope after the numerous and palpable blunders of the federal leaders, committed this winter, we shall hear no more about "*all the talents.*" A more imbecile and incompetent junto than those who concoct legislative business for the federal party, this State never witnessed, if we are to judge them by their acts. The gubernatorial report, which is not yet interred—the resolution first proposed as a substitute for that report in the Senate, (which was drawn by the federalists as a separate and not a *joint* resolution, but was corrected upon the suggestion of a democratic member)—the surplus revenue bill, which nobody can understand, and this last little batch of blunders, done up under the name of a repeal of the small bill law, are sufficient *monuments* of the wisdom and capacity of this "*ablest* House of Representatives" the State ever had!

Where was the "Nestor of the House" when all these blunders were committed? Where the "masterpiece," whose "massiveness of countenance is a true index to the strong mind within"? Where the "man with pale and thoughtful countenance and bald forehead"? Where he of the "black curly locks," and he of the "mischievous eye"? Or, he who is described as the "*sarcastic*" gentleman with "a roman nose"? Or, the gentleman from H. who was so well known [as the ex-correspondent of the Portland Gazette?] as, "not to need description"? What a constellation of genius is here, countrymen!—not that grovelling sort of talent which is requisite to draft laws and digest legislative measures, but that soaring and sublime sentiment which prompts us, in the language of an *eminent bard*

——"to *withdraw* our minds from earthly care
And think and reason of the *things that are!*"

There now! If the Gazette will tell us who "changed works" and who did n't, in the concoction of "the pencil sketches," (to which we are indebted for the above *portraits*') we'll tell them where we got *that* couplet.—

Augusta Age.

☞ We exclude other matter in order to make room for a tolerably detailed account of the proceedings of the House on Friday. It will be seen that the federal leaders undertook to put on the previous question—not to check a debate which was proceeding to an unreasonable length, or which could possibly delay the progress of the public business—but to *stifle discussion altogether!* It has always been a subject of reproach against the democrats by the federal party, that the former sometimes, when the public business was pressing, resorted to the previous question, to stop a debate which had consumed much time. But when did the democrats resort to the previous question *before* any time had been consumed, when there was *no* press of public business, in order to suppress discussion altogether as the federalists did on Friday! The result shows that they gained nothing—they found themselves incompetent to enforce even in their own party, what they were intolerant enough to attempt.

The Kennebec Journal accuses the democrats of *dodging* the question, but does not publish the yeas and nays, which would show the falsity of the charge. It is true that at the late hour when last question was taken, most of the democrats were absent, disgusted at the obstinate refusal of the majority to adjourn over and give time for discussion. But their *recorded votes* published in this paper, show that it was not from any unwillingness to vote against the bill that they absented themselves; and many doubtless belived that they would be afforded another opportunity to record their votes on the main question. However that may be is of little consequence. The numerous question previously taken had afforded ample opportunity, which they did not neglect, to put thir sentiments on record. The Journal must "expunge" *five* lists of yeas and nays from the journal of the House, before it can make it out that the democrats "dodged the question."

Augusta Age.

☞ We have but one favor so ask of the federalists—and that is that they will make clean work with all those professing democrats now in office, if there be any, who have *commenced twaddling* to save their places. All parties ought to unite against such men, for they will play false to any party, when another makes a higher bid. [E. Argus.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, February 13, 1838.

A Bill for the repeal of the Small Bill Law has been passed in the House by a party vote. Its fate in the Senate we have not learned. We trust that there will be independence enough to arrest it there. A glance at the proceedings in the House on the progress of this bill, which are too long for insertion in this paper, will make it manifest that its repeal was matured and determined upon in a federal caucus before it was introduced into the House. It was attempted to be forced through without discussion, by a call for the previous question. And though that was afterwards withdrawn, yet it was disposed of before adjournment. The federalists glory in this haste as a proof of their anxiety to forward public business. This is really a new idea. For the dominant party to agree in caucus upon measures that are to be carried through the Legislature and then to force them through by mere numerical strength may be an *expeditious* mode of doing business, and it may be one that the people will approve of, but we have doubts of it. It may also be prudent for the present federal majority in the House to decline wasting time in debate when they have no good reasons to give for the measures they propose. In this case it was proposed so to modify the law as to allow those banks only to issue small bills which should resume specie payments. To this most reasonable proposition the only reply of the federal party was to vote it down. A motion was made to suspend the law for two years, and it was urged that if this suspension was found to be beneficial, it could then be continued and made perpetual. But the majority had received their orders and voted down this proposition.—An amendment was also introduced making the stockholders in banks liable for the redemption of their bills. This is a provision that most of the people think is contained in our law, and it seemed so just and reasonable that it passed, by some of the federalists temporarily forgetting their allegiance to the Banks. But the leaders soon whipped them into the traces and the vote was reconsidered. An unconditional repeal of the law was then carried. Thus the people may see who it is that look to their interests in legislating, and who regard the wishes or interests of the banks. That our banks are not now in the same unsafe and failing condition as those of Massachusetts, we have to thank the firmness of a Democratic Legislature who imposed upon them such restrictions as guard to a considerable extent the rights of the people.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers apprised of all the important measures and movements of our State Legislature, but we have not room for the debates, nor even the proceedings. Hitherto little has been done though much has been talked about. The federalists accuse the democratic members of delaying business if they oppose any of their schemes or hesitate in adopting all the measures they propose. Heretofore the federalists have prolonged the sessions to the utmost extent of their power, and some of their members have said they cared not how long the session was as they were not accountable for it—that the responsibility rested with the majority. Yet even under these circumstances the democratic party always gave their opponents ample opportunity for discussion on all questions that were brought forward. They were always ready to meet them in the field of argument and give their reasons for the measures they proposed, and to let the people judge of the soundness of those reasons. But now when the tables are turned they find that they must not expect from their opponents liberality, and that often common courtesy is denied them.

The contested election of the two members of Congress from Mississippi has been decided at last. Those holding and those claiming seats have all been sent home and the question referred to the people for their decision. The vote rescinding the resolution of the extra session which declared the democratic members elected passed 119 to 113. The vote against the claims of the federal candidates was 118 to 116.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has been under discussion in the Senate and a substitute proposed by Mr. Rives is now before that body. The federalists are opposed to any thing but a National Bank, and the people are opposed to that.

We are indebted to Mr. Carter for many valuable Congressional Documents—also to Mr. Williams of the Senate for similar papers.

We have also received from Messrs. Goodenow, Prince, and Osgood, several documents from our State Legislature.

From the Maine Daily Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—There is very evidently a strong disposition on the part of the knowing Van Buren members of the House of Representatives to consume the time of the House by debating at great length, every thing which comes before them. This game is well understood, and the people have too much discernment not to see through the device. This course has been pursued so far, and at such intolerable extent, that the Whigs must put a stop to it, by refusing to adjourn until the subject before them is disposed of.

A LOOKER ON.

Now you don't! We apprehend that it will be a hard matter to make it appear that the democrats in the House are chargeable with delaying, or with any disposition to delay the public business. If the federalists in the House are desirous of a short session, the democrats will not lag behind, or refuse to work early and late; and the Senate where they have the control will keep in advance of the House, we have no doubt. We apprehend, also, if the truth could be known, that this "looker on" is less troubled about delay, in the public business, than in the movements of the executive arm—and that if the federal members were less besieged with applications for office and less occupied quarrels about "the spoils," the public business would not lag so much as it does, nor this "looker on" have occasion to attempt to throw off the odium of it upon the democratic party. "Only two of their d—d throats cut yet," was the exclamation of a distinguished leader, when the nomination of county attorney and clerk of the courts were made for York County.—*Age.*

☞ Nothing seems to gall the federalists more than the equanimity with which the Democrats submit to the fortune of war. Perhaps it is this which makes them so peculiarly savage. They have always declaimed against removals from office for political reasons, and held up their heads in holy horror at the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils"—yet the savage ferocity with which they grapple with each other for them, and demand (to use their own favorite phraseology) that the "office holders throats be cut," exceeds any thing of the kind ever known in this State. The Hunton year was no touch to it.—In 1831 when the Democrats recovered the ascendancy, the Hunton office holders were removed. Then you could find a "crying baby" at the corner of about every street. The cry of proscription—PROSCRIPTION—PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE, was made to reverberate from one end of the State to the other. Now there are no "crying babies" to be found—and the only thing the Democrats fear is that the Governor will not have "grit" enough to go through the operation thoroughly.—Age.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS. We understand that the Governor has nominated Edward E. Bourne to be County Attorney for York County, and A. H. Hobbs Clerk of the Courts for the same County; Henry J. Jewett to be County Attorney for Cumberland; and about 100 Justices of the Peace in various sections. Other nominations only await a decision between the conflicting claims of numerous applicants.—Age.

MILITARY EXPENSES—SEMINOLE WAR. Some old federalist is writing communications for the Kennebec Journal, headed "a standing army," but designed to find fault with the appropriations necessary for the defence of the country, and to cast odium on the national administration for not permitting the savages to butcher our citizens without resistance or defence! The same paper copies from the Boston Atlas (the organ of that "godlike" man who said he would not vote for a certain appropriation, "*though the enemy were thundering at the gates of the capitol,*") a long article on the "*poor indians,*" which lauds the traitorious and blood-thirsty murderers of our fellow citizens to the skies; exults in the cunning, stratagems and perfidy by which they have succeeded in eluding our military force, and their own treaty ouligations; and vilifies our patriotic soldiers who are enduring hardships almost unknown in the annals of our wars, and pouring out their blood in defence of the country, in war with a savage enemy amid the swamps and morasses of Florida! They take their cue from head quarters. Day after day has been spent in Congress by the federal leaders in declaiming against appropriations, from which even *they* dared not withhold their votes. *Two days* argument against an appropriation, backed up on the final question by *two votes!* This shows that the spirit of federalism is unchanged—it has only grown more cautious about furnishing *record evidence* of its deplorable character.—Thirty years ago, they *voted* against appropriations and that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people &c"—*now* they *talk* against appropriations and *say* it is "*unbecoming*" &c. but have not the courage to confirm their speeches by their votes.

The sketch of the debate referred to, which we republish from the Globe, exhibits the unchanged spirit of Federalism, and furnishes a just rebuke to all the great as well as the little limbs of the party, who are trying to figure themselves into notice on this question, upon the principle that the people that the people are as selfish and devoid of patriotism as themselves. They seem to think that because the war is in one extreme of our country—in a *territory* sparsely settled, that the rest of the country is indifferent to its progress, unmindful of its hardships and dangers, and indisposed to contribute the funds necessary to carry it on! They acted on the same principle thirty years ago, when they unfurled the five striped flag in New-England. And they as much misapprehend the spirit of the people now as they did then.—When any portion of the republic is assailed by an enemy—especially when fellow-citizens are falling beneath the tomahawk and the scalping knife, true republicans ask not whether the war is in this section or that—whether this neighbor or that has been butchered—they see but one section and that section the *whole country.*—Augusta Age.

The Democratic party for a long time have been contending that the Banking system was not such as to secure the public against the failures and frauds of those banks which were disposed to be knavish. They have also contended that there has been too great a disparity between the amount of specie and paper—that the paper currency was not based upon a sufficiently broad and solid basis. For advocating and inculcating these doctrines, the Democrats have been denounced by every little federal upstart, as *Loco Focos, Agrarians, Levelers and Fanny Wrighters,* &c. &c. The recent Bank failures, if any other proof were wanting than what has heretofore been advanced, must be sufficient to convince the mind of every reasonable man, that the views of the Democratic party on this subject were just and founded in wisdom. The senseless outcries of the Federalists, therefore, with which they have attempted to render the Democratic party and its principles odious, must be perfectly well understood, and will pass for what they are worth. It is the cry of the thief who mingles with the crowd, and is foremost and loudest in his vociferations of "stop thief!"—Skowhegan Sentinel.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have reported that the American Bank has ample means for the payment of its liabilities.

Small bills.—The House decided on Friday to repeal the Small Bill Law. We believe that the earnest advocates for the repeal of this bill will be somewhat mistaken in regard to the extraordinary benefits which are to follow this repeal. We think that we are not singular in the opinion that the present excellent conditon of the banks and their limited circulation, is mainly attributable to the operations of the much vilified *Small Bill Law*. A similar law has been passed in New Hampshire, and the same beneficial results have followed. What would saved the banks in those States from the insolency and ruin, in which those in Massachusetts are involved, were no restrictions imposed upon them in regard to small bills?—The advantages, it is averred, to be derived from the repeal, will be merely *temporary*, and only necessary so long as the present pecuniary embarrassments continue. It would seem wise and just for the State to re turn to this excellent policy again, when the objects of the *suspension* are attained. It is to be hoped that higher considerations than those of a merely *political* character, will influence our legislators upo n a subject of such vital importance.

Saco Democrat.

Congress.—The bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, passed the Senate on Tuesday, after a prolonged discussion, by a vote of 30 to 18. Mr *Clay* and Mr. *Webster* assumed opposite grounds on the question, and said a few hard things of each other. It is rumored that the breach between the *godlike* and the *great pacificator* is daily widening. The Sub-Treasury, or, as the N. H Gazette aptly terms it, the *Constitutional Currency Bill*, was upon the *tapis* at the last dates.—Mr Wright had made an able speech in its favor.

In the House, the Mississippi Election was under discussion. The resolution of the Special Session declaring Gholson and Claiborne members of the 25th Congress was rescinded by a vote of 119 to 112. The probability is, that the election will be returned again to the people.—[Saco Democrat.

From the (Saco,) Democrat.

The Banks in New York are conducted upon what is called the *Safety Fund system*, the leading principle of which is to secure the bill-holders from losses by the failure of any bank, by the reservation of funds assessed and paid by the banks themselves. Under the operation of this system, we believe that not a single bank has failed, notwithstanding the severe pressure of the times. Much abuse has been heaped upon the system by the opposition, because it originated with Mr Van Buren and the democrats of New York known in the federal vocabulary as the *Albany Regency*. It has evinced the wisdom of its originators, and put to flight all the arguments and animadversions of its opponents, and preserved the currency in that State from depreciation and worthlessness in a great degree. As a comparison of the result of this system and that of Massachusetts, the following statements of the difference between the condition of the New York and Boston Banks, will practically illustrate.

New York City.

Bills in circulation,	$3 670,537	about 80
Specie	2,875,035	cents on

the dollar.

City of Boston.

Bills in circulation,	$4,386,414	about 26
Specie	1,129,943	cents on

the dollar.

☞The repeal of the small bill law, it will be perceived, has passed the House—nearly the entire body of the Federal members in its favor and but 6 nays! This vote by no means represents the views of the people on this question. We have looked in vain in our Augusta papers for a solution of this mystery. The Kennebec Journal (Fed.) says the opponents of the bill "*dodged*" the question.—This must be false. We are not prepared to admit a charge imputing such a want of dignity, self-respect, and disregard of the rights of the people. We wait for further information; and we take this occasion to repeat that we believe that the democracy of this State will in no event abandon the sound policy on which that law is based.—Portland Standard.

BILLS *of the following Banks are not received at the Suffolk Bank.*

Massachusetts. American Bank, Boston—Broken. Commonwealth, Boston—Broken. Middlesex, at East Cambride. Nahant, at Lynn,—Broken. Chelsea, at Chelsea,—Broken. Frankling, at South Boston. Layfayette, South Boston. Roxbury, at Roxbury Farmer's and Mechanics' at South Adams Village, New.

New Hampshire. Wolfborough Bank.

Maine. Oxford Bank, at Freyburg.—Georgia Lumber Co, Portland.

Vermont. St. Albans, at St. Albans.—Manchester, at Manchester. Essex, at Guildhall.

Connecticut. Stamford, at Stamford.—Bridgeport, at Bridgeport. Fairfield County, Norwalk and Danbury.

Rhode Island. North Providence, at Pawtucket. Franklin, at Chepachet. Lime Rock, at Smithfield. Village, at Smithfield. Warren, at Warren. New England Pacific, at North Providence. Kent, at Coventry.—Rhode Island Central, at East Greenwich.—Pascoag, at Pascoag Village. Smithfield Exchange, at Greenville. Pawtuxet. Citizen's Union, at Scituate. Centerville, at Warwick.

There is a man so thin, in Philadelphia, that he can walk among the rays of the sun without encountering one!

We understand that the following nominations were made on Wednesday:—

County of York John Skeele, Kennebunk, Register of Probate, *vice* Wm. O. Allen, *removed*.

County of Hancock. Augustus B. Perry, Sullivan, Sheriff, *vice* Charles Hutchings, *removed*. Sewall Watson, Castine, Clerk of the Courts, *vice* Joseph A Deane, *removed*.

County of Penobscot. Joshua W. Carr, Bangor, Sheriff, *vice* Otis Small, *removed*.

County of Waldo. George Thatcher, Monroe, Sheriff, *vice* Jacob Trafton, *removed* Bailey Hierce, Belfast, Clerk of the Courts, *vice* N. M. Lowney, *removed*. Webster Kelley, Belfast, County Attorney, *vice* Albert Bingham, *removed*. Soloman Heath, Belfast, Register of Probate, *vice* Wm. H. Burrill, *removed*.

[*Nota Bena*. We feel under obligation to state that none of the above movals were made "*for political opinion's sake*," it being one of the established principales of the federal party to make no removals on that account.]—Augusta Age.—Feb. 9.

Mr Biddle says that the banks shall not resume specie payments, and they cannot do it without his co-operation: so the New York banks are extending their loans again. There is something like forty millions of balances due the Pennsylvania mammoth, and it the banks resume, Nicholas says he will demand these balances in specie—i. e. he will demand specie of his debtors and give paper to his creditors.—So here we have *a paper currency* saddled upon us by Nicholas Biddle, for, the Lord only knows how long. Daniel Webster said in 1834, that whoever attempted to *drive the country into paper money*, stabbed the interests and happiness of the people to the heart. Is not Mr Biddle the *stabber* described by Mr. Webster! [Boston Post.]

Hoaxing a Governor. The National Ægis says that Hollis Parker, who was sentenced to the State Prison at the late term of the Criminal Court for Worcester County, for endeavoring to extort money from Governor Everett, had opened an extensive correspondence, previous to his arrest, with similar intent, with other distinguished men of the country.—Besides several individuals in New York, Gov. Butler of South Carolina, was honored with his notice. A letter from that gentleman directed to Parker, was lately received at a post office in a town near Worcester, enclosing a check for fifty dollars. So far as the character of Parker's letter can be inferred from the reply of Gov. Butler, it would appear that Parker informed the Governor that the design was entertained by some of our citizens, of transmitting to South Carolina a quantity of "incendiary publications," and that with the aid of a little money, he (Parker) would be able to unravel a plot, and furnish full information concerning it, to his Excellency. The bait took, and the money was forwarded, with earnest appeals to Parker to be vigilant and active in thoroughly investigating the supposed conspiracy against the peace and happiness of the South.

☞Some of our exchange papers call Mr. Duncan's speech "*the measure of Henry A. Wise*"—the Fall River Patriot, one of the most spirited papers on our desk, says that it gives Wise's length and breadth to an iota.—[Post.

A Shocking Fact. More banks have exploded during the present embarrassments in federal Massachusetts, where the bank power has been omnipotent, than in the whole of the other twenty-five States. Had Connecticut remained tied to the tail of Massachusetts, we should have been afflicted with similar disasters. But the democrats have commenced a reform in the Banking system and they must follow it up until the public are amply secured from these disasters.

[Hartford Times.]

The Glove thrown down.—We defy the Gazette to point out the advantage to be gained by the community, (*not the Banks*) from a *repeal* of the small bill law, which is not to be derived, in an equal degree, from its *suspension*. Mr. County Attorney, please set yourself at work. [Argus.]

☞The U. S. Bank lately purchased of the Missouri State Bank $100,000, in specie.—A democratic print says this is "*Biddle going to Benton.*" [Post.]

BANGOR.—The federal party in Bangor is divided into two actions denominated by each other, respectively, the "Silver Grey Whigs." and the "Loco Foco Whigs." Mr. Wilkins, the unelected candidate for mayor, was a "Silver Grey"—he has withdrawn. On Saturday last, another caucus was held, at which the Loco Foco branch carried the day, and nominated Rufus Dwinel. Governor Kent is of the Silver Greys, and it is currently reported that he sent his express injunction to Bangor against the nomination of Mr. Dwinel. It is said that some things in relation to the Governor's distribution of the spoils have created so strong a feeling against him in Bangor, that his injuction did much to secure the very object it was intended to defeat. These are federal statements—of course we do not undertake to vouch for their correctness. The election took place yesterday.—Augusta Age.

An exhange paper says the fever and ague is flying about the Western country in junks as big as horses's head.

From the Frontier.—The Detroit Morning Post of the 16th inst. gives an account of another violation of National faith, by authorities of Upper Canada.

The sloop George Stronge Captain Grimes, loaded with wood and baskets, bound from Swan Creek to Detroit, was *fired into several times by the British forces* while lying at Bois Blanc Island, opposite the village of Malden, and was ordered to enter that port on penalty of being immediately sunk. After landing, Captain Grimes with his crew, three in number, all peaceable citizens of the United States, where *violently seized by the British armed subjects and marched to a PRISON, where they were confined for three days*, most of which time they were without food or wholesome water. While in prison their vessel was unloaded and plundered of every thing valuable.

A letter dated at Cleveland, (O.) on the 24th inst. gives an account of the arrival of the steamboat R. Fulton, at the port of Dunkirk, with U. S. troops, for the preservation of neutrality. They proceeded immediately to Fredonia, a village four miles in the interior, where three or four hundred men, of the force lately at Navy Island, were concentrated. Col. Worth, commander of the U. S. troops succeeded in seizing 300 stand of arms, with a large amount of ammunition, &c. which were transported on board the boat. The troops on their return to Dunkirk, were followed by the disarmed "patriots" by whom they were denounced and insulted in a most ungracious fashion. Col Worth permitted no retaliation.

[Boston Post.]

From the Eastern Argus.

Dear Sir.—"*Proscription for opinion's sake*" has commenced in York County, and no doubt will extend through the whole State. We have now in the course of manufacture a federal Sheriff, County Attorney and Court Clerk. This the people will be apt to think is "*too much of a good thing.*" But the claimants were urgent in their demands. Now, or never, was the cry, and it prevailed.

The new County Attorney had in times past by his own interfering impudence earned for himself the appellation of "*Overseer of the poor for York County.*" Gov. Kent has in addition, made him overseer of the Court criminals, which will no doubt better accord with his refined taste. If he has heretofore been a *briefless* lawyer, the federal Executive has added one *brief* to his practice—a *brief* term of office.

The applicants for the office of Sheriff were, *not a few*. Four were understood to be on the field at the first tap of the drum, provided with recommendations which exalted them to the third heavens in point of political and moral capacity. Their claims were so equally balanced that even the nice discriminating powers of the Federal Executive were unequal to the task of assigning a preference. But this did not long delay the *glorious work of federal reform*. A new applicant was found at the eleventh hour, and to him the boon was given. The others were, as the English adage runs, provided with "*a Tyburn Tippet*" and *bid*, "*go hang*" themselves.

Notwithstanding the haste which is being made in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, there will still remain a large array of ragged veterans who must go unprovided with bounty. These filth calves will.

* "Bellow the torments which perplex their souls"——uncared for and unheeded.

Washington, Feb, 5.

Dear Sir!—The House has just decided against the claims of Prentiss and Word. So the election goes back to Mississppi. Of the result on another trial it is believed there is no danger. Much and deep anxiety has prevailed here upon this subject, and since the vote "we breathe freeer" as Mr. Webster said. The amendment shutting out Prentiss and Word was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker, though it ultimately prevailed by two majority. Patton and Hopkins of Virginia and two or three other Conservatives deserted us.

Eastern Argus.

Mississippi Senator.—As we anticipated, the Hon. James Trotter has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Black. The vote was—Trotter 62, Bodley 32, Hudson 25.—*Globe.*

Rum Statistics. In the English Statistical Journal for November there is an article under the head of Excise, taken from the Parliamentary documents, giving an exact account of proof spirits on which the duty was paid for home consumption in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The result is curious:

	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Population,	13,897,187	7,767,401	2,365,114
Gals. of Spirits,	12,341,238	12,293,464	6,707,715

Thus it appears that the quantity of spirit consumed in England is seven pints and one-ninth per head on the population, in Scotland twenty-three pints per head, and in Ireland rather more than thirteen pints per head per annum.

A London Editor calls this "a *staggering* argument against the boasted sobriety of Scotland."—It certainly is astonishing, when we consider the industrious and moral character of the Scots, and to what an extent ardent spirits is universally found to be a source of disorder and crime.

It is currently said that certain post notes of Mr Biddle's Bank, issued "for the relief of the merchants," are at this moment under protest, that the bank is accordingly subject to the payment of an interest of twelve per cent. on them. An humiliating situation this for the Great Regulator of the Currency! N. Y. Post.

Congress.—Thursday, Feb. 1. In Senate. The Divorce Bill was considered.—Mr Webster made a speech against it. On motion of Mr Calhoun the 21st section (relative to the investment in stocks of any surplus that may accrue) was stricken out and the blanks were filled. Mr Rives gave notice of his intention to propose the late pet bank system as a substitute for the bill.

In the House. Mr Rhett stated that his name was not recorded in the vote on the Missippi case. The journal having been corrected the vote stood 119 to 113. Mr Underwood spoke against the amendment (declaring no election,) yesterday offered by Mr Howard. Mr Culley replied, taking the ground that there was no vacancy in October last, and could not therefore be any valid election. The discussion was further continued, when before any question was taken the House adjourned.

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, Augusta, Jan. 29, 1838.
General Order No. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief, having appointed William P. Fessenden, Esquire, of Portland, John Otis, of Hallowell, Samuel J. Foster and Moses Patten, Junior, Esquires, of Bangor, to be his Aid-de-Camp, and having commissioned them with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By the Commander-in-Chief.
A. B. THOMSON, Adj. General.

The virtue of humbug. The Maryland Legislature are taking measures for collecting the revenue and paying the creditors of the State in specie. Mr Penn, editor of the Louisville Advertiser, noticing this movement, exclaims of these Federalists: [Globe.]

"*What rascals! This is as bad as Mr. Van Buren's policy.* 'Humbug, for the office holders—rags for the people! But Maryland finds she must pay interest on her bonds in specie, or suspend her improvements. Nothing but *humbugs* will save her or preserve her credit."

Great Fire at Lexington, Ky.—The Court House at Lexington, the building occupied by the Northern Bank, and a number of stores and and houses were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. The Branch Bank building was partially injured. The Northern Bank, we understand, lost a part of its books and papers.—N. Y. Com.

To Persons who want Property.—All persons settling in Texas before the 1st of May next, are entitled to 640 acres of land each. After that time, they are only to have 320.

"That's Your Sort."—A daughter of a widow, with an income of $25,000 a year, near London, lately ran away with a gentleman's butler at whose mansion she was visiting. Several young gentleman of considerable property had been for some time past paying their addresses to her, but the butler outwitted the whole of them and bore off the prize.

Curious Decision.—It has been dicided in England, that a man is not accountable for the support of his wife if she has proved unfaithful to him—but the necessary expenses for her main tenance, are chargeable to her *father*.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11th, 1838

The news from Texas appears so contradictory, that we cannot give our readers any portion of it. One account says, that there has been a battle at Bexar, between the Texien and Mexican troops; another says that those who were taken for Mexicans were marauders, and bent only on pillage. Much alarm and excitement had existed at the seat of government, but was subsiding. We have no opinion that Mexico will again attack Texas,—her internal affairs demand all her attention.

Imaginary Evils. If we except the blessings of strength, health, and the testimony of a good conscience, all the other conveniences and pleasures of life depend on opinion. Except pain of body and remorse of conscience, all our evils are imaginary.

The Syracuse Standard of Wednesday says, "General Van Renselaer, late commander of the patriot forces on Navy Island, has been spending several days at this village. He has left, and is now understood to be on his way west again, with a view to rejoin his men, who are on the route to the head of Lake Erie."

The results of industry. The Hudson River Chronicle mentions that in 1834, Capt. Stephen Green of that town, purchased a farm in Haverstraw for $4000. He has made an excellent living from its products, and saved money, and on Monday of last week sold it for $9000. This is an evidence in favor of industry, and keeping a farm in good order.

Destructive fire at Baltimore.—On Friday night, a fire broke out in the Ampitheatre, Baltimore, corner of Front and Lowe streets, occupied by Mr Cook as a Circus, and we regret to say that the entire stud of 49 horses, dresses, machinery, &c. belonging to the Circus together with Mr. Murphy's tavern at the adjacent corner, were consumed. It is supposed the fire originated in the dressing rooms, from the stove pipes. Loss estimated at $100,000.

A New-York Editor is laughing at his neighbor for mistaking the conflagration of a saw-mill for a magnificent aurora borealis.

Some one out West has commenced the manufacture of 'real Havana' segars out of oak leaves, saturated in tobacco liquor, with a thin wrapper made of horse hide.

The town of Hamptonville, N. C. has been visited by a dreadful tornado, which destroyed houses, fences, and almost every thing else in its course.

The Savannah Georgian of the 28th ult, gives an account of a skirmish with the Indians, near Jupiter Inlet, in the course of which a Dr Lightner was killed.

A great quantity of counterfeit $3 bills on the Weybossett Bank, at Providence, have been put in circulation. The paper is dark colored, but strong, and appears as if oiled.

Naval.—The brig Ann Wayne, from Lima, arrived at Baltimore, reports at Callao, the U. S. ship North Carolina, and schooner Boxer—all well.

Going the Figure. A prisoner at the Wayne Co. (Ind.) jail recently broke through the wall of his cell, and afterward robbed the desk of the jailor of $15, to pay his travelling expenses.

A Packed jury. During a late trial in one of the interior towns of North-Carolina, the twelve jurors were stowed away each night in a single bed in a room six feet by eight.

Elopement. Mobile has been in quite an uproar lately, in consequence of the elopement of a daughter of Mr. Chievlue, a beautiful girl, with some unknown person.

A man named Sherwood, died in New-York on Friday, under the lobelia practice.

A Nantucket whaling cautain reports that the fog was so thick one morniff on the cosast of Perug, his cook mixed it up with slush and water, and made bitters of it.

A Nantucket whaling captain reports that the fog was so thick one mornin on the cost of Peru, his cook mixed it up with slush and water and made bitters of it.—Boston Herald.

The nick of time. This expression is improper. The word *nick* should be *neck*—the phrase meaning that an event is in the very throat of time, and liable to be swallowed in an instant.—Ib.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To make pie.—Play at blind man's buff in a printing office.

To have music at dinner.—Tell your wife she is not so handsome as the lady who lives across the way.

To save butter.—Make it so salt that nobody can eat it.—Ib.

A German newspaper, just started in Philadelphia, is edited by *six* doctors—one professor—one major and three privates. What a dose.

Mr. Walter H. Fletcher, of Richmond, Va. was recently shot dead in that city, by a Dr. Isaac Vaughan, who has been committed for examination.

Highly Important.—The federal members of the Rhode Island Legislature have nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

A Good Business.—The Cleveland, (Ohio) Insurance Company, declared on the 1st ult. a semi-annual dividend of 33 1-2 per cent.

MARRIED.

In Leeds, 4th inst. Master David Hardy of Wilton, aged 13 years to Miss Susan Ann Daggett of Leeds, aged 25 years.

In Green, by Alfred Pierce, Esq. Mr. Cyrus M Chipman, of Gardiner to Miss Hephzibah V. Mann of Green.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which Artemas Felt of Greenwood in said county, yeoman, has in and to the Lot of land situated in said Greenwood on which he now lives, by virtue of a possession and improvement of the same.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.

Bethel, January 19, 1838 325

For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain.

Also—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marked debility.

☞Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Courtand Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill; and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. Sept 11, '37

RUTA BAGA.

I cannot speak in too high commendation of the Swedish turnip, or ruta baga, particularly to the cattle and sheep farmer. It has never disappointed my expectations. I have readily converted it into meet and milk, and ever found a demand and a fair price for it in market.—The tops afford a rich food for cows and other neat cattle, in late autumn. Secured in, cellars, the roots may be fed to stock during winter: or, if buried in the ground, they may be commenced upon in March and fed till June. They give a great flush of milk to cows, without imparting to it, where the animals have daily access to salt, much unpleasant flavor. The horse and the hog feed and thrive upon them: the ox will fatten upon them, fed with two bushels a day, and a trifle of hay or straw: and they are invaluable for sheep in the winter and spring, particularly to milk giving ewes. Six hundred bushels to the acre may be deemed a modium crop, under good culture, though the product has been known to exceed this quantity three-fold. The ruta baga requires a loose, rich, dry soil.

The mangle wurtzel has been highly commended by those who have cultivated it successfully; but my experience with it has been but limited, and my success not flattering. It demands more labor than the ruta baga, is less certain in its growth, and does not keep so long. But it may be grown on loams that are too tenacious for the Swedes.

From the Yankee Farmer.

COWS.

Why is it that the stock of a farmer whose business it is to raise cattle and manage a dairy, should be in poorer trim and meaner condition, than the mechanic's single cow, which is generally a first rate one? There is no difficulty in answering this question. It is because the mechanic is particular, curious and observant in his selection of the breed; and, then again, he is as particular, and curious and nice in his manner of keeping. His aim is to make the most of his one cow; to make her do all she can for him; therefore is unsparing in his attention to her,—the effects of which are sometimes astonishing! A breed of which a middling sort may be very much improved in this way. This mechanic's cow is healthy and gentle, and well repays her keeper for every attention and expense. But many of our farmers, who keep from six to twelve cows, and make the dairy a material object of their business, can hardly boast of a single good one in all their herd.—They seem to take more pride in the number than in the quality. It is similar to the passion for possessing a great quantity of land, or great number of acres, to the neglect of cultivation. There is neither profit nor honor in a farmer's keeping a set of shabby cows, that are poorly tended, and never carded nor trimmed; whose only fodder is meadow hay, pollipod and bulrush. The husbandman should copy the sharpsighted mechanic in this respect, and keep no more stock than what is of positive benefit.—He, like him, should be careful to select cows or heifers of the best sort, judging from the quantity of cream produced, rather than of milk; for there in a vast difference in milk in this respect. When a cow is found to produce but little cream, get rid of her in some way or other. No matter how handsome she is, or how great a quantity of milk she gives; she is a poor creamer, and that is enough to condemn her as a milch cow. I once purchased a very valuable cow, as I thought, judging from the great abundance of milk which she gave; but it was a poor bargain; I got completely shaved by a sharper; and now my advice is, never to buy of a cow-jockey; sure as you do, you will get bit; for there are *blacklegs* in this concern, as well as elsewhere.

* * * * * *

Cows should be fed in winter not altogether with dry fodder, as is mostly the practice. The use of roots for their food is becoming common, and these should be given twice a day for a month or six weeks before calving. This practice is important to the dairy, for which very purpose the cows are kept. But perhaps our farmers will say, "This will never do for us; it requires too much labor and expense; we cannot afford to raise carrots and beets to give our cattle; our fathers never brought us up in this way; carrots will do a little with salt fish and soup for the table, and beets and cabbages are good with pot-luck; but as for raising these vegetables to give our cows, we should as soon think of frying doughnuts for them!—this, we say, is no farming for us; there is too much expense about it." Now as to the expense, it is even so, incase that you keep doodle the number that you ought and these too of an ordinary, unprofitable breed. But, I tell you what, ye brother cowherds, dairymen and tillers of the sod, whatever we do in this, our not trifling vocation, should be *well* done *understandingly* done, and *essentially* done; for the time has come in the which the race of the *Dolittles* among the farmers is fast 'going—going—gone!"—

BEN BARLEY-CORN.

FEMALE MODESTY. We do not know to whom we ought to give credit for the following neatly written scrap:

'Perhaps few female graces have such captivating powers, as modesty. It is one of the most distinguished and attractive characteristics of the sex. It insensibly deprives the profligate of his wanton schemes, and exalts his mind to deference. Modesty has a double effect; it heightens the desire of the lover, and deters him from rudeness. Were woman to lose this amiable quality, all her charms would vanish, and the ardor of love be extinguished. Their beauty would be contemptible, their address disgusting, and their conversation loathsome. There is no part of the female character that men revere so much as modesty. A woman without modesty, instead of gaining the affections of men, becomes an object of abhorrence. There is no part of creation so insufferably disagreeably to men of delicate taste and real merit, as an immodest woman. On the contrary, modesty is the highest and most valuable jewel that adorns the female breast. It is the criterion of innocence, the badge of purity, and the sure passage of future dignity and happiness. It is that which makes woman lovely, which heightens the charms of beauty, supplies the want of it, ameliorates the passions of men, and commands their perpetual admiration.'

WHY YOU NO TELL ME DAT? 'What do you ask for your silver pencils?'

'Two dollar and fifty cent.'

'That's too much.'

'It is varey sheap, varey, I make no profit den.'

'Don't tell me that, my friend: I know what they cost as well as you do. They cost twelve dollars a dozen, and I'll give you a dollar and twenty-five cents for this one (taking up one.) I've sold a cart load of them.'

'Why you no tell me dat bolore, heh? Take it along.'

Massachusetts School R-pot—This valuable statistic document of 300 pages is just published. Number of schools 2918; number of scholars 264,726, out of 691,222 inhabitants in the state; between four and sixteen year of age 177,053. Amount of money raised by taxes for schools, $465,228,04, and of taxes for teachers, $387,124.16. Number of academies and private schools 854.

The grandiloquence of some of the stump orators in the West, passeth show. The last flourish we have heard of, ran thus;—

"Fellow citizens, I am standing here on a throne prouder than any in Europe—in the face of the Universe, and in the sublime presence of the people; and I stand here as the lineal descent of the goddess of Liberty! Yes, I was raised at the breast of that glorious individual! Her arm has sustained me, her shield has guarded me in every political fight I ever had—and the Lord knows I've had a good many; her voice has huzzaed in my ears; and many a time, when I have been partly defeated by my foes, she has raised me from the dust in the thickest of the conflict.—

"Has laid my languid head upon her knee.
And bathed my bloody brow with tansy tea!"

"GOVERNOR'S SPEECH." We publish this document to-day. The name is appropriate to its general character. It contains some good sentiments and suggestions, mixed up with a good deal of that sort of political slang which is common enough in newspapers, but which, we believe, has never before been permitted to pollute the official communication to the Legislature, of any Chief Magistrate of Maine. A perusal of the speech will satisfy every one, that it was disigned, not as an exposition of our State affairs, from which much of it is foreign, but as an electioneering document. In that view, it is respectable in point of ability, but exceedingly indiscreet in many of its portions.

We had prepared a comment upon some portions of it for this paper, but are compelled to defer its publication till our next.—Augusta Age.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS PATRICK,

late of Porter in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; six months from the sixteenth day of January, inst., is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the duty assigned us at John Higgins' Hall in said Porter, on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, from two until six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN HIGGINS, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM TOWLE, }

Porter, January 25, 1838. 3 25

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES V. POOR.

So. Paris, February 5, 1838. tf25

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with powers to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN.

Oxford, January 22, 1838. *3w22

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last:—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
CYRUS THAYER.

Norway, Jan. 8, 1838 3w 22

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of live Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH. tfoatpotp19

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
All orders promtly attended to.
Sept. 26, 1836.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Judah Dana and Abigail O. Ripley, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James W. Ripley, late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Benjamin Wentworth administrator of the estate of Thomas Partrick late of Porter in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his seventh account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JUDAH DANA and John Balkam and Abigail O. Ripley, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James W. Ripley late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also said Dana's private claims against said estate, as also the Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JAMES B. LORD, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark in said county, deceased having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

MARY WARDWELL & LUTHER BISBEE, Administrators on the estate of Isaac Wardwell late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

MARY HAMLIN named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of America Hamlin late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

S EPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Partrick late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of DANIEL WHITCOMB, late of Sweden in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of January, current, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend the service aforesaid, at the Store of Benjamin Neyers at Sweden, on the first Monday of March, and the first Monday of July next, from two to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL HOLDEN, jr. } Com'rs
BENJ. NEVERS, }

Sweden, January 16th, 1838. 24

NOTICE.

THIS may certify, that I have sold to my son ISAAC W. MORSE, his time, and shall pay no debts of his contracting from and after May 1837, and shall expect none of his wages except what is due me from him.

Dixfield, Jan. 1838.—*24 WM. MORSE.

To the Overseers of the Poor in the Towns of Paris, Norway and Oxford:

GENTLEMEN, You are respectfully invited to meet at MR ANTHONY BENNETT'S TAVERN, in South Paris, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of devising a better and more economical method of supporting the poor than has heretofore been adopted. It is confidently believed, that by three towns uniting in the purchase of a suitable establishment for supporting the poor, a saving of more than 75 per cent on the present mode, may be realized.

It is desirable that the result of your deliberations on this subject should be laid before your respective Towns at their next annual meetings. Other citizens of the above Towns, who may feel interested, are also invited to attend and take a part with the Overseers in discussing the subject.

Jan. 22d, 1838.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public sale on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale, about twelve acres of land with a house standing thereon, situated in Hiram in said county, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house, the property of Asa Osgood a minor child and heir at law of Asa Osgood late of said Hiram, deceased. Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, Guardian.
Hiram, Jan. 10, 1838. 24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of, Administrator de bonis non on the estate of

HENRY BERRY,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to STEPHEN BERRY.

Paris, January 15, 1838. 24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of Henry Farewell, Esq. in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, }

Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 3d day of January, A.D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.——Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 15th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

Saddle & Harness Making, Chaise Trimming, &c.

S. M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838 tf20

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges

LEVI BARBOUR

South Paris, Jan 5th, 1838. 21

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late Mr. Peter Perley in Paris, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Cummings, situated on the County road from the Court House in Paris, Maine, to the south of about 175 acres of land, two and one quarter miles, nearly divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Previlege*.

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 43

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *West* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of E. C. Bean in Bethel, all the right, title and interest which John D. Gossom has to redeem the farm with the Buildings thereon, situated in said Bethel, being fifty-four acres off of the south end of a Lot of land supposed to be Lot numbered nine; and being the same Land and Buildings now occupied by said Gossom. The same being under Mortgage to Samuel Gossom. Further particulars made known at the place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
Bethel, Jan. 16, 1838 3w22

Advertisement.

BE it known to all, that I, the subscriber, have relinquished to my son Elhanan Winchester Greenwood, the remainder of his time during his minority, and do hereby authorize him to negotiate for himself, receive pay for his earnings and give discharges therefor; he having no claims on me for his support.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Witness: S. F. BROWN.
Hebron, Dec. 11, 1837. *3w22

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next. FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, February 2, 1838. tf 25

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1838.

HUMBLY shew Henry Hawkins of Paris, County of Oxford, Clerk, Benjamin Whitehouse and Benjamin Richards of Oxford, in said County, yeomen, that they are owners of the westerly half of Lot of land numbered one, in the first Range of Lots in the town of Paris and that they are desirous of having the same set off and annexed to the town of Oxford.

The reasons influencing your petitioners are, on the part of said Hawkins, that his buildings and consequently his domicil are in said town of Paris, while most of his farm is in the town of Oxford, and that by the peculiar location of said land he is deprived of the privilege of schooling, being at the distance of two miles and two hundred and fifty-seven rods from the School House in the District to which he belongs in Paris; while the School House in the town of Oxford is distant from his dwelling house nine rods only; that he is also inconveniently situated for the transaction of town business, being six miles distant from the place of holding town meetings in Paris while he is only three miles from the place of holding town meetings in the town of Oxford.—On the part of said Whitehouse and Richards, the reasons influencing are the wish to have their lands all in the town where they live, and that the town lines will be more convenient than they would be should said Hawkins' proportion of said Lot numbered one be set off separately.

Your petitioners further humbly shew, that in granting the prayer of their petition no injury will accrue to the town of Paris or Oxford, or to any individual, and that your petitioners will be greatly accommodated.—They therefore pray your honorable body that said westwardly half of said Lot numbered one in the first Range of Lots may be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY HAWKINS,
BENJA WHITEHOUSE,
BENJA. RICHARDS.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1838.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Paris and Oxford within fifteen days from the date hereof, and also publish the same in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, three weeks successively the first publication to be before the first day of February next, that all persons interested may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, January 19th, 1838.

Read and concurred

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

A true copy—Attest,

WILLIAM THAYER, Secretary of the Senate.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled for* the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in *one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Chills, &c. &c. Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Head-ache, &c. &c. they will unhesitatedly prove far more serviceable than those that the purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness in the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shivering, that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, in consequence of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the alarming diseases of Consumption in the advanced stages, in which they have proved more than a match for the disease, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of recovery.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, causing her to set house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfort and rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds in thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 30 Pills, $1; half do, 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. Different sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Watre, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the only celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21y1